

## MILITARY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

By A. SAXON SNELL [F.]

Chadwick Public Lecture, delivered at the Royal Society of Medicine, 10th November 1915.

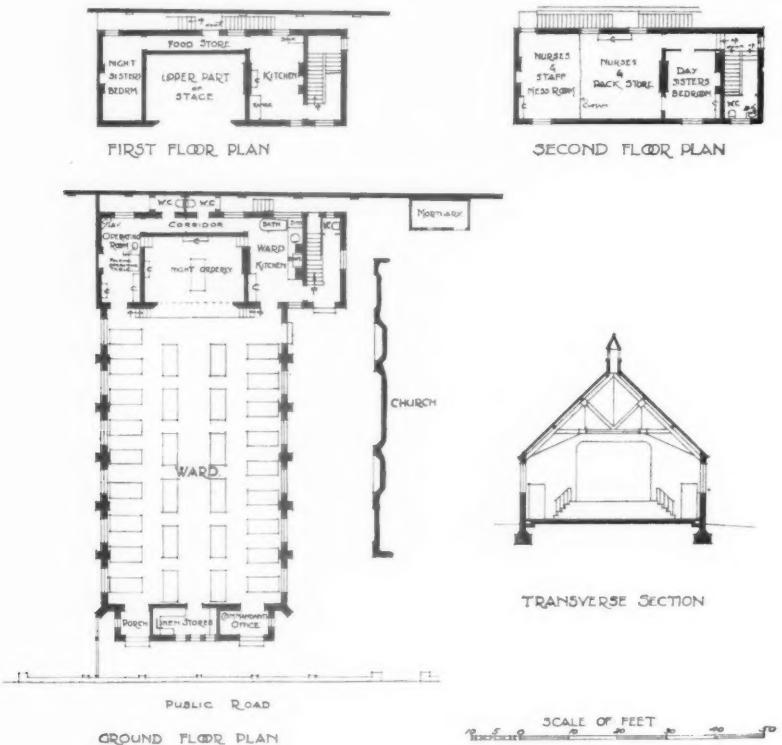
It would perhaps have been appropriate if I had prefaced my lecture with some reference to the work of Edwin Chadwick, and its influence upon the design and construction of Hospitals. The time at my disposal is, however, all too short for dealing with the subject matter of my lecture, and I have none to spare for historical reflections. I will therefore confine myself to observing that one cannot study the question of Hospital design and construction without recalling the far-sighted genius of Chadwick, the idealism of Benjamin Ward Richardson, and—especially in connection with Military Hospitals—the practical teaching and noble work of Florence Nightingale.

In normal times we have—in addition to the purely Naval and Military establishments—a very large number of voluntary and public hospitals and infirmaries. In view of the great improvement in the general health of the country in late years, these buildings have not been, by any means, always in full use, and they might fairly be expected to deal with the casualties likely to arise at the first onset of an ordinary war; but in a first-class war it is obvious that very considerable additional accommodation would be required. This is a contingency which has always been contemplated by the War Offices of all nations—even our own. To meet such an emergency, all kinds of large buildings would be requisitioned for conversion as temporary hospitals. Indeed, in this country a number of buildings had been scheduled for this purpose long before the present war. Whether all the buildings so scheduled were the best possible for the purpose is a matter of opinion; and it is certain, at least, there were good grounds for objection to the use of schools. Of these buildings we have none to spare, unless the children are to be denied education during the progress of the war. In this—the greatest war with which the world has ever been cursed—private individuals have also come forward, and with unexampled generosity given their fine houses and resources for the benefit of the wounded. The Duchess of Bedford, in converting part of Woburn Abbey for this purpose, is but one of many.

The Germans are in these matters—as in so many others—far more thorough than we are, for I believe it is a fact that in the erection of all their school buildings eventual use as emergency hospitals has been specially provided for in the construction. We have never gone so far as that, possibly because we, unlike the Germans, have always regarded war as an occasional and disagreeable necessity. Our rule seems to have been to avoid facing the inevitable difficulties, trusting to our capacity (which really amounts to positive genius) for getting through somehow. This policy of hopefulness is doubtless abhorrent to the German mind, but it sits lightly on the shoulders of our nation. The difficulties it

imposes upon us are met with so much resource and such imperturbable good humour, that its very absurdities give occasion for really wonderful expedients.

Some weeks ago I went over a small hospital for 30 beds, which had been improvised out of a Church Meeting Hall—in fact, St. Matthew's Church Institute, Willesden. The Main Hall is used as a general ward with three rows of beds, the platform as an Orderlies' Retiring and General Utility Room, the Committee Room as an Operating Theatre, and various other small rooms as Kitchens, Store Rooms, Nurses' Quarters, etc. In every part of the building the rules of hospital planning were almost jubilantly ignored, but the goodwill and humour of the workers have left nothing undone to secure its efficiency as a hospital. The very inconveniences and shifts to which they are driven



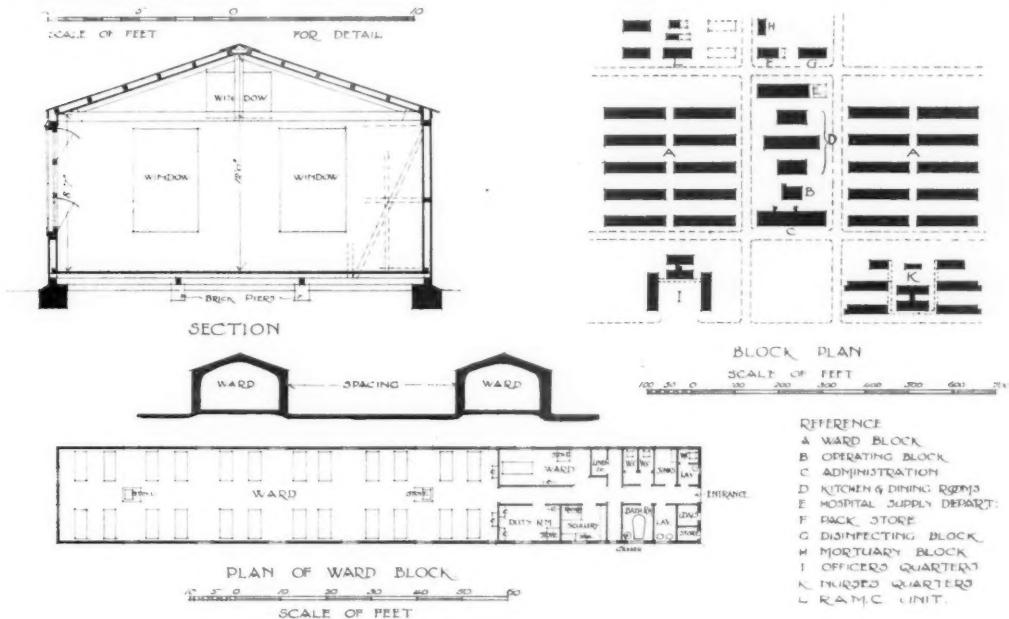
MILITARY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, ST. MATTHEW'S HALL, WILLESDEN. (Mr. J. H. Fry, Architect.)  
Church Mission Hall adapted for use as a Hospital.

seem but to provide occasion for good-humour and laughter, and certainly the patients seem well cared for and happy. I am bound to confess that I have not yet decided exactly how the surgeons would get through an operation in a room in which (it seemed to me) any movement would involve a sort of "General Post," but it appears to be managed without catastrophe.

In addition to the conversion of existing buildings, the War Office has also contemplated the erection of temporary emergency hospitals, and have long since prepared detailed plans for buildings which could be erected at short notice, very quickly, and at small expense. In the present war, however, it was quite impossible for the War Office Staff to cope with the immense task of carrying out all the hospitals required, and many architects in the country have therefore been called in to

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WILLESDEN NW.

carry out schemes, both in the erection of temporary hospitals and the conversion of other buildings for that purpose. For the arrangement and design of these buildings the plans issued by the War Office are very helpful. We find in them a guide to the size, general arrangement and relative positions of the various buildings required for a general hospital; and this information is, of course, invaluable for a commencement. An architect wishing to save himself time and trouble and expense may indeed make them the end as well as the beginning of his design; and it is conceivable that very hard-worked officers at the War Office, to whom plans of a particular building may have been submitted would welcome his lack of imagination as relieving them from the necessity to criticise at a time of stress and hurry. These architects in many cases have nevertheless not by any means confined themselves to adopting the plans prepared by the War Office, and in most cases they have introduced improvements and special features in construction to meet the requirements of the particular district in which they were built, and the ideas of the medical staff and others, under whose directions the



MILITARY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL WAR OFFICE MODEL PLAN.  
Complete Hospital, 500 beds. Cost per bed, about £70.

buildings were built or altered. It is quite certain that a study of these ideas will, in due course, materially influence the designs of future hospitals, both temporary and permanent.

I believe I am right in saying that the first of these was erected at Cambridge, as the First Eastern Military Hospital. This remarkable building represents an act of faith and courage on the part of its promoters, amongst whom I may mention Professor (now Colonel) G. Sims Woodhead and Colonel Griffiths, the Officer Commanding. They did not hesitate to act on their convictions, not counting the cost. It would be putting it too high to say that they faced possible disaster, because they themselves knew—as some few do—that their principles were right. In justice to those who in past years were pioneers in the movement, it must be said that there was a certainty of success before them. Nevertheless, custom and prejudice are very hard things to overcome, and it requires a deal of courage to ignore them.

I shall show you some views of open-air wards which have been improvised and used, winter and summer, by the Medical Officer of Nottingham for all diseases, not excluding pneumonia. And let us

bear in mind that these were not instituted in times of emergency, when we are all of us more tolerant of experiments and new ideas. I will take you back further, from 50 to 150 years, and remind you of the experience gained in other great wars.

In a Paper I read at the Royal Institute of British Architects nearly three years ago I pointed out that, much as the design and arrangement of modern hospitals have been affected by the advance of knowledge and practice, the importance of fresh air in abundance and the speedy removal of foul emanations from the neighbourhood of the sick is still fundamental. Light—and especially sunlight—is recognised as scarcely less valuable. Add to these, cleanliness in everything, from bedding to cooking utensils, and we have the main principles which form the basis of good hospital work.

Ventilation is but the means of keeping the air of enclosed spaces fresh, heating a concession (and not always a wise one) to the debilitated forces of the sick and disorganised body; convenience of administration a question of economies. A building—any building—is in itself an obstruction to light

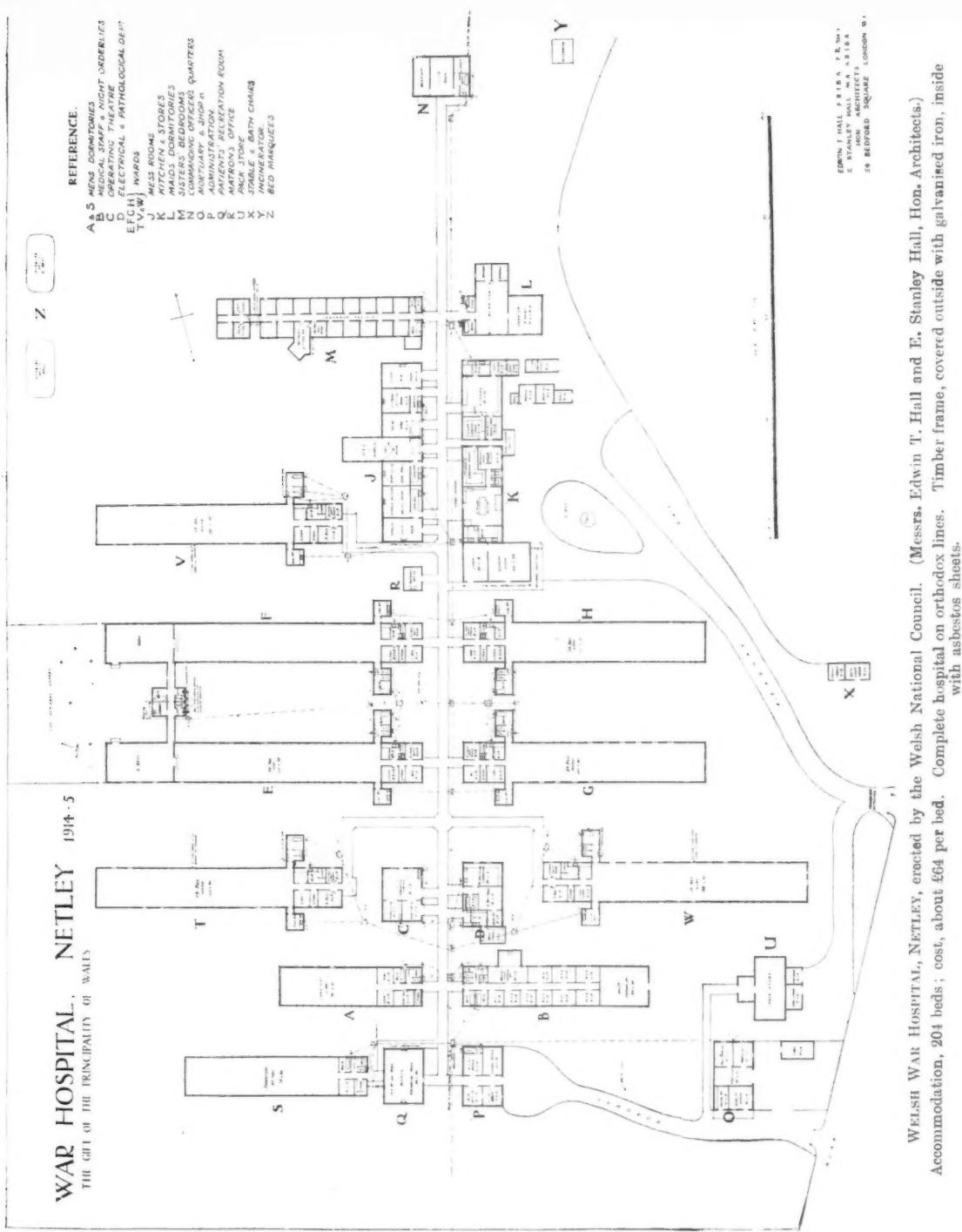


OPEN-AIR WARD INAUGURATED BY DR. PHILLIP BOOBYER, MEDICAL OFFICER OF NOTTINGHAM.  
In use for several years.

and air; but some means of shelter we must have against wind and rain and extremes of temperature. Subject to these limitations the more air and sunlight we can get into our wards the better. Neither can be obtained in the fullest degree without fairly large areas and wide spacing of ward blocks, so that air can move in large volumes around and, I may add, over and under the buildings with as little restriction as possible.

In the treatment of tubercular disease patients are trained to live in as cold a temperature as the resisting power of their bodies will permit with safety; and there are indications that this treatment will be extended—more or less modified, of course, according to circumstances—to all diseases. Even pneumonia has been successfully treated in the open air. That air—and plenty of it—is of vastly more importance than temperature appears to have been shown again and again under circumstances in which no heating at all was possible.

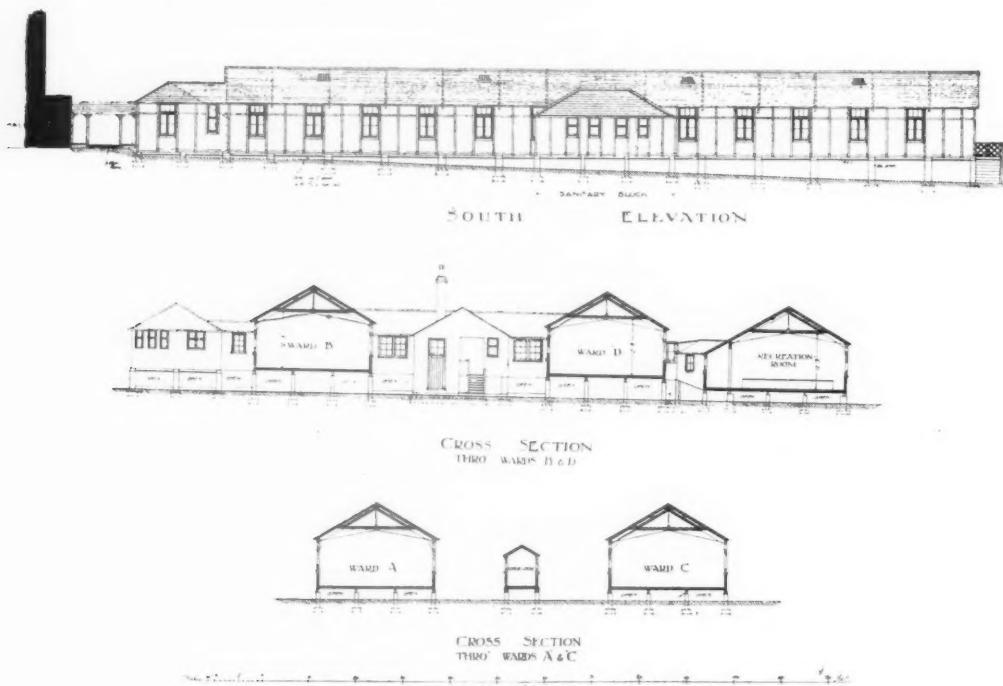
Miss Nightingale, quoting her experience in the Crimea, says: "In the hospital tents of the



Welsh War Hospital, Netley, erected by the Welsh National Council. (Messrs. Edwin T. Hall and E. Stanley Hall, Hon. Architects.) Accommodation, 204 beds; cost, about £64 per bed. Complete hospital on orthodox lines. Timber frame, covered outside with galvanised iron, inside with asbestos sheets.

Crimea, although the sick were almost without shelter, without blankets, without proper food or medicines, the mortality was not above one-half what it was at the great hospital of Scutari; but these tents had only a few beds in each. Nor was it even so high as this in the small Balaclava General Hospital, which had part of its sick placed in detached wooden huts; while in the well-ventilated detached huts of the Castle Hospital, on the heights above Balaclava, exposed to the sea breeze, at a subsequent period, the mortality among the wounded did not reach three per cent."

Sir Douglas Galton, quoting Dr. Brocklesby and Sir John Pringle, says: "Hospital huts and tents in which the patients were exposed to unfavourable conditions from cold and wet produced more numerous and rapid recoveries from wounds during these wars, and from the diseases incidental to camps, than the permanent hospital buildings then in use."

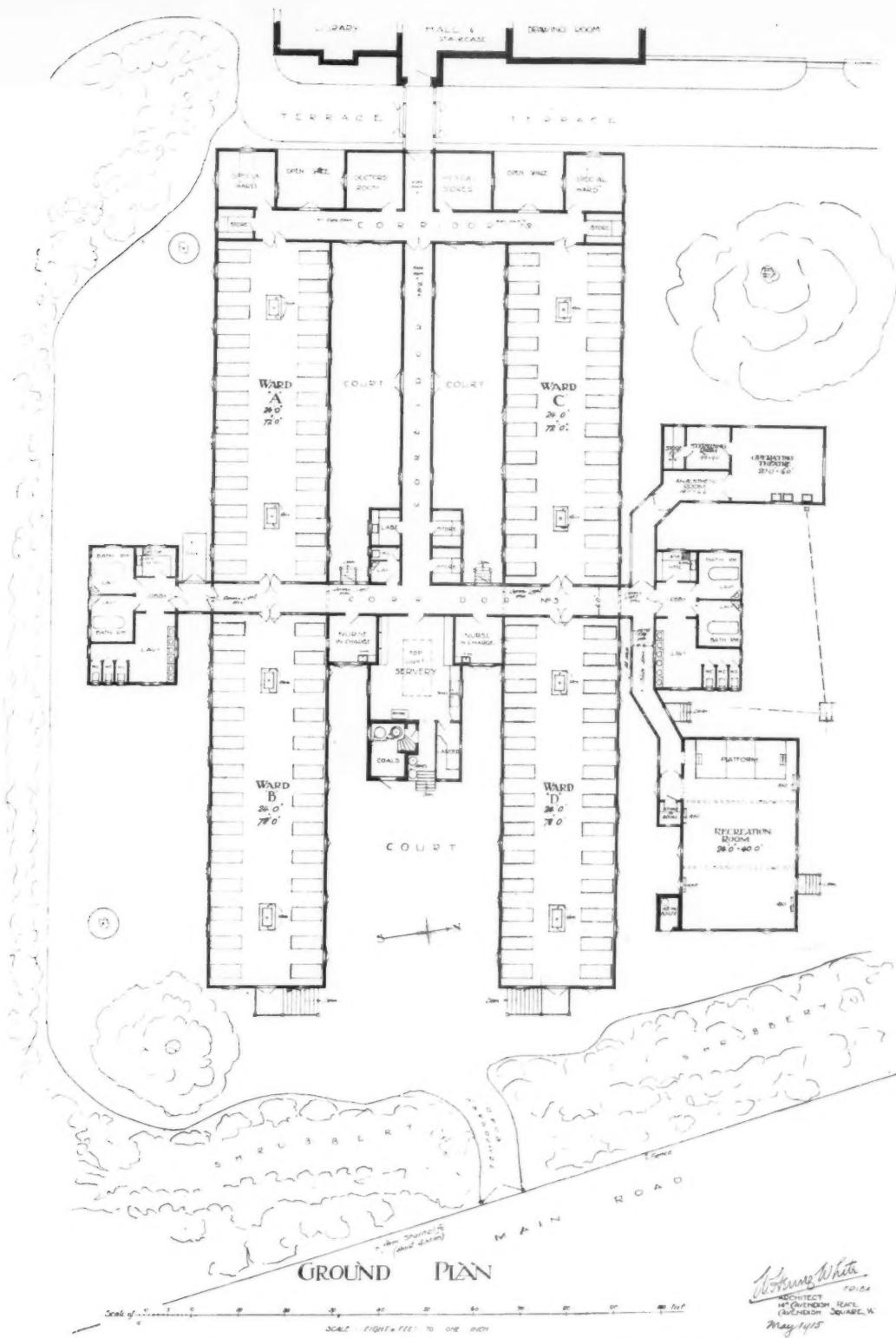


THE QUEEN'S CANADIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL, SHORNCLIFFE, KENT. (Mr. W. Henry White, Architect.)

Accommodation, 102 beds; cost, £31 per bed. This does not include staff accommodation, but the buildings are more highly finished than usual. Good space under wards for circulation of air; floors laid in two thicknesses of boards and covered with linoleum. For heating, two double anthracite stoves in each ward. Erected in Beachborough Park, the country-seat of Sir Arthur and Lady Markham, who placed their house and grounds at the disposal of the authorities for the purpose.

But it was mainly in consequence of the experience of the Crimean War, the American War of Secession, and the Franco-German War of 1870-1, that physicians and surgeons generally became impressed with the importance of so arranging the buildings for sick and wounded that they should be constantly under the favourable influence of fresh air and cleanliness.

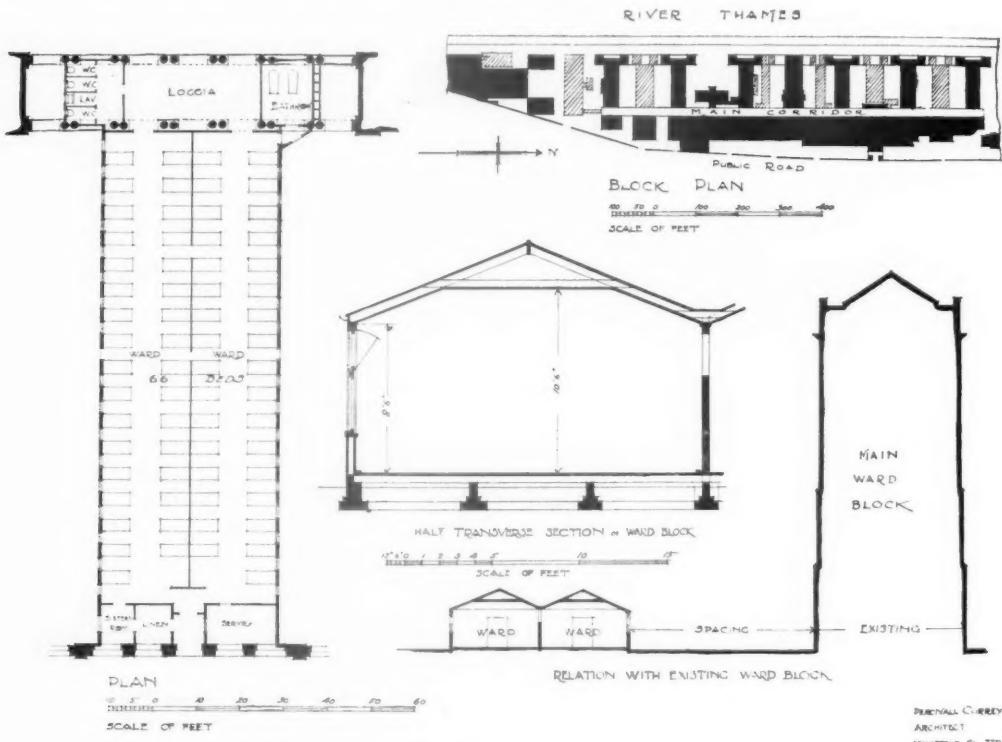
Dr. Mouat, quoting Dr. Guy, tells how in 1758, owing to insufficient accommodation in the proper buildings, ". . . it was resolved to erect a temporary shed with deal boards upon the open forest; to thatch it with a coat of new straw, thick enough to keep out wind and rain, and to make it large enough for 120 patients. A country workman did the work (charging for the use of the boards) for £40. Here I quote Dr. Brocklesby's words, says Dr. Guy: 'Although the hovel was finished in a fashion



**THE QUEEN'S CANADIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL, BEACHBOROUGH PARK, SHORNCLIFFE, KENT.**

the most slovenly, and apparently inadequate to the end proposed, upon trial it was found that, notwithstanding the most extraordinary cold and moisture which the sick then lodged had suffered, remarkably fewer died of the same diseases, though treated with the same medicines and with the same general regimen, than died anywhere else ; and all the convalescents recovered much sooner than they did in any of the warmer and closer huts and barns hired round Newport, where fires and apparently better accommodation of every sort could be provided for them.<sup>7</sup>

I have dealt with this part of the subject at more length than is perhaps compatible with its importance—at any rate, in the opinion of authorities who have no doubt good reasons for preferring a less drastic treatment of the problem. Open-air wards have, of course, some disadvantages and



TEMPORARYWARDS, ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Mr. Percivall Currey, Architect.)

Accommodation, 372 : cost per bed, £26. Double wards in between pavilions. General construction : timber framed, covered inside with fibrous plaster slabs, and outside with asbestos slabs.

inconveniences, and probably the most serious of these are those affecting the staff ; but my friend Dr. Boobyer, Medical Officer of Health at Nottingham (and I doubt not others), will tell you that, once nurses have been induced to work under these conditions, they prefer them to any other.

The nucleus of most of these temporary hospitals is an existing hospital, or large house, the buildings of which are of considerable value either as Administrative Offices or Staff Quarters. The temporary ward blocks are erected in the adjoining field or gardens, and I am afraid many head gardeners have been distracted by the compulsory uprooting of the planting of years and the ruin of carefully tended green lawns.

(To be continued.)



9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 8th January 1916.

## CHRONICLE.

### R.I.B.A. Record of Honour : Twenty-second List.

#### *Died of Wounds.*

SMITH, ERNEST KENNEDY, 2nd Lieut., East Kent Regiment. Died of wounds received a few hours previously in Flanders, on 22nd December. Aged twenty-three.

Lieut. E. K. Smith was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Macdonald Smith, of Onslow Gardens, Muswell Hill. He was educated at Dover College and Highgate School. He attended the A.A. School of Architecture and was awarded the Book Prize in 1914.

*Recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field (Sir John French's Dispatch, 30th Nov.).*

HUBBACK, A. B. [F.], Temp. Lieut.-Col., London Regiment.

FRY, P. G. [Licentiate], Major, Wessex Divisional Engineers.

MAULE, H. P. G. [F.], 2nd Lieut. (temp. Captain), Hon. Artillery Company.

#### *Enlisted in H.M. Forces.*

The following is the Twenty-second List of Members, Licentiates and Students who have joined H.M. Forces, the total to date being 53 Fellows, 395 Associates, 205 Licentiates, and 244 Students :—

#### FELLOWS.

Peach, C. Stanley : Captain, Reserve of Officers (T.F.), attached to Artists' Rifles' O.T.C. as Instructor. Quiggin, Edgar : 2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers.

#### ASSOCIATES.

Ayre, D. W. : 2nd Lieut., Kent Fortress R.E. Barrow, T. H. : Artists' Rifles. Bluhm, Q. M. : Capt., 8th Manchester Regt. Cornwell, A. Redfern : 2nd Div. Cyclo Corps, R.E. Davis, Philip W. : Lieut., Pioneer Battalion. Eaton, C. W. : 2nd Lieut., 11th Bn. Leicestershire Regt. Edwards, Sidney James : Singapore Volunteer Reserve Force. Guthrie, L. Rome : 2nd Lieut., Artists' Rifles. Gibbs, T. Harry : Artists' Rifles. Heaven, Frank H. : 2 1st Glamorgan Field Co., R.E. Jones, W. Sydney : 2nd Lieut., Kent Fortress R.E. Lyon, Maurice : Flight Sub-Lieut., R.N.A.S. McDermott, W. Kingsley : 4 4th R. W. Kent Regt. Marshall, H. J. C. : 2nd Lieut., N. Midland Div., R.E. Oxley, Wilfred B. : 2nd Lieut. 3 1st N. Midland Div., R.E. Sanville, G. : Royal Fusiliers. Shiner, Lawrence A. D. : Artists' Rifles.

Stokoe, R. : O.T.C.  
Stonehouse, C. : 11th Bn. East Lancs Regiment.  
Temple, Eric E. : Lieut., 3rd Field Co., Canadian Engineers.  
Welford, A. : 2nd Lieut., Army Service Corps.  
Wilson, H. A. : Artists' Rifles.

#### LICENTIATES.

Clarkson, E. S. : Inns of Court O.T.C.  
Ewen, A. J. Clifford : Artists' Rifles O.T.C.  
Gardner, A. McInnes : 2 3rd Lowland Brigade, R.F.A.  
Hunter, J. Douglas : Artists' Rifles.  
Lockton, Herbert W. : 2nd Lieut., N. Midland Div., R.E.  
Lord, G. W. : Captain, R.E. (Egypt).  
Phipps, Paul : Capt., 3rd Sherwood Foresters.  
Tucker, A. H. : 2nd Lieut., 2 4th Bn. Royal Sussex Regt.  
White, W. Dymoke : 2nd Lieut., 14th Royal Fusiliers.

#### STUDENTS.

Brown, Chas. R. : R.A.M.C.  
Dartnall, J. A. : O.T.C., R.E. Unit.  
Turner, F. W. : London Electrical Engineers, R.E. (T.F.).  
Waller, T. J. : 28th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.  
Watson, Harold : Royal Engineers.

#### *Notes re Members on Service.*

MR. W. W. TASKER [A.] has been promoted Captain 1st Northumberland R.E.

MR. LESLIE BAREFOOT [A.], formerly of the R.N.A.S. and of the Inns of Court O.T.C., has been gazetted Lieutenant R.A.M.C. (T.F.).

MR. W. DATHY QUIRKE [A.], formerly of the London Rifle Brigade, has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Labour Battalion, R.E.

FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. MAURICE LYON, R.N.A.S. [A.], who was for six months at the Dardanelles on a balloon ship, was granted a commission on his return to England. He is now stationed at Roachampton, preparing to go abroad again. Among his brother officers at Roachampton is Flight Sub-Lieutenant Maxwell Ayrton [A.].

#### Architects and Munitions of War.

The Royal Institute has been informed by the Ministry of Munitions that there is a serious deficiency in the supply of skilled men for work in munition factories, and that this deficiency is particularly marked in respect of tool-setters. The demand for such skilled workers is altogether greater than the supply at the present time; consequently it is imperative that suitable men should be trained at once for the extremely accurate work of setting up automatic and semi-automatic tools. It is necessary to train men for this purpose to a very high degree of accuracy. In the case of the manufacture of machine-guns the limits are in the neighbourhood of one ten-thousandth part of an inch.

The experience gained from the professional men who are already assisting in this work proves that the most suitable men to be trained are of the more highly educated type. Arrangements have accordingly been made by the Ministry of Munitions for training men of this type. Such men will be given a course of training lasting two or three weeks, during which they will be paid £2 a week, and they will then be drafted straight into factories where they are most urgently required, and where they will be paid the standard rate of wages for the district for tool-setters. This rate varies from £3 10s. a week to £5 according to the district

The Selection Committee of the Architects' War Committee have been informed of this need and have the matter before them in connection with the War Service Forms of those architects who are over military age or unfit for military service.

ERNEST NEWTON, President R.I.B.A.  
Chairman, Architects' War Committee.

#### Architects' War Service Form.

Mr. Alan E. Munby [F.], Hon. Secretary of the Selection Committee of the Architects' War Committee, writes :—

After the very helpful co-operation of the JOURNAL in the circulation of the War Service Form last month members may be interested to hear something about the response to this scheme for organising the national efforts of the profession. The forms already returned to my Committee considerably exceed a thousand, about one-half of the applicants being of military age, though, of course, by no means all fit for military service. The Committee's efforts have so far been chiefly centred in dealing with these applicants.

The various changes brought about by the operation of Lord Derby's scheme have not lightened the Committee's labours.

It is hoped that applicants for Civil work will be dealt with early in January, and it may be stated in advance that the openings as munition workers seem alone likely to offer any extensive field in this direction.

It has been ascertained that no appointments are to be expected unless candidates have been through a six-weeks' course in one of the many "Munition Schools" now provided at technical centres all over the country, and this opportunity is taken of recommending all applicants for such work to begin at once such a course so that they may have obtained the required qualification by the time it is possible to prepare selected lists for such work with a view to approaching the Munition Authorities.

#### Training Classes for Munitions Workers.

Mr. J. B. Beresford, Secretary to the Sub-Committee of the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Architects' Benevolent Society :

DEAR SIR,—A number of Training Classes for Munitions Workers in Universities and Technical Schools has now been established in London and various parts of the country with a view to the services of educated men and women being utilized as Munitions Workers after a short course of practical training.

I enclose a list of those Training Classes which are at present in existence, and I will send you from time to time revised copies of this list. The number of these Courses will probably be largely increased in the near future, as it is understood that the Minister of Munitions is most anxious to develop the Scheme.

It may be helpful to your Society to know of the existence of these Classes in order that they may encourage such of their applicants for, or recipients of, relief as appear

to be suitable to attend a short course of instruction at one or other of these Training Classes with a view to their obtaining employment as Munitions Workers in due course.

If any class which a candidate desires to attend is already full, he should put his name down on the waiting list.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. BERESFORD.

#### TRAINING CLASSES FOR MUNITIONS WORKERS IN UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

##### *London.*

Battersea Polytechnic.—F. H. Newman, Esq., Battersea Polytechnic, Battersea Park Road, S.W.

Brixton School of Building.—The Education Officer, London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment.

Chester Polytechnic.—H. B. Harper, Esq., South-Western Polytechnic Institute, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.

East London College.—The Registrar, East London College, Mile End Road, E.

King's College.—W. Smith, Esq., King's College, Strand.

Northern Polytechnic.—R. S. Clay, Esq., Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway, N.

Poplar School of Engineering.—The Education Officer, London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Shoreditch Technical Institute (for men and women).—The Education Officer, London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

##### *Provincial.*

Birmingham Technical School.—The Town Clerk, Education Office, Council House, Margaret Street, Birmingham.

Birmingham, Aston Technical School.—The Town Clerk, Education Office, Council House, Margaret Street, Birmingham.

Blackburn Technical School.—The Town Clerk, Education Offices, Library Street, Blackburn.

Bolton Technical School (for men and women).—The Town Clerk, Education Offices, Nelson Square, Bolton.

Bournemouth Technical College.—The Town Clerk, Education Offices, Municipal Buildings, Bournemouth.

Bradford Technical School.—The Town Clerk, Education Offices, Town Hall, Bradford.

Brighton Technical College.—The Town Clerk, Education Committee's Offices, 54 Old Steine, Brighton.

Bristol, Merchant Venturers' College.—Professor J. Wertheimer, Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol.

Colchester Technical College.—The Clerk to the Essex County Council, Education Department, County Offices, Chelmsford.

Derby Technical College.—The Town Clerk, Education Offices, Becket Street, Derby.

Grimsby Technical School.—The Town Clerk, Education Offices, Eleanor Street, Grimsby.

Leeds University.—A. E. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary, Leeds University, College Road, Leeds.

Leeds Central Technical School.—A. E. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary, Leeds University, College Road, Leeds.

Leeds, Cockburn Technical School.—A. E. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary, Leeds University, College Road, Leeds.

Liverpool University.—E. Carey, Esq., Registrar, University of Liverpool, Liverpool.

Nottingham University College.—The Registrar, University College, Nottingham.

Oldham Technical School.—The Town Clerk, Education Office, Union Street West, Oldham.

Oswestry Technical School.—The Clerk to the Shropshire County Council, County Education Office, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.

Portsmouth Technical College.—The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Portsmouth.

Salford Technical Institute (for men and women).—The Town Clerk, Education Office, Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester.

**Sheffield University.**—W. Swift, Esq., Technical Department (University of Sheffield), St. George's Square, Sheffield.

**Smethwick Technical School.**—The Town Clerk, Education Offices, High Street, Smethwick, Staffs.

**Wednesbury Technical School.**—The Clerk to the Staffordshire County Council, County Education Offices, Stafford.

**Wigan Mining College.**—S. C. Laws, Esq., Mining and Technical College, Library Street, Wigan.

**Willenhall Technical School.**—The Clerk to the Staffordshire County Council, County Education Offices, Stafford.

Persons desirous of attending the London County Council classes for Munitions Workers have to sign an agreement to attend regularly, to enter for the test of proficiency towards the completion of the Course, and to engage for full-time employment in the manufacture of munitions on the completion of training. Attendance is required for four hours a day on six days a week. The fee for the Course is 2s. 6d. The Council does not guarantee to find employment for students after training.

#### Substitutes for Men on War Service.

The effects of the recent recruiting movements have clearly indicated the necessity of making arrangements to provide substitutes for men who have enlisted, especially for those engaged in carrying out the routine work indispensable to the conduct of large offices, business houses, banks, insurance companies, &c. Moreover, it is anticipated that the shortage of labour will be considerably accentuated by additional withdrawals in the immediate future. The London County Council, in order to be prepared for a demand for trained assistants, has made arrangements to provide suitably specialised courses of instruction at the Fulham Training College, Finlay Street, S.W., and at other centres in London. These courses are being organised at the request of those in charge of large centres of employment; and the instruction will, in the main, be given by persons already engaged in the occupations for which the students are specifically training. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions of three hours each (five days a week) will be provided so as to enable intending applicants to attend at times convenient to them. The courses will extend over a period of three weeks as a rule; and a certificate will be given to those who have attended regularly, and who show, at the conclusion of the course, the requisite standard of efficiency. It is intended that these certificates should be used for the purpose of obtaining employment. In admission to the training courses, preference will be given to women over eighteen years of age; men eligible for military service will not be admitted. It should be pointed out that the courses are designed to meet an emergency—viz., to fill temporary vacancies due to enlistment; the training must, therefore, be for particular and specified purposes. The Council's Evening Institutes will also be available for similar instruction should a sufficient demand arise. The fee for the course is 10s. 6d. The co-operation of municipal bodies, banks, insurance and

railway companies and employers of large clerical staffs is invited by the London County Council with a view to the organisation of classes to prepare prospective employees for temporary posts created by enlistment of permanent officers, and so enable them to carry on, in the most efficient manner possible, the vital operations connected with the commerce and government of London.

#### Professional Organisation.

A course of ten lectures on "Professional Organisation" will be given at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C., by Mrs. Sidney Webb, D.Litt., and Mr. F. H. Hayward, D.Litt., M.A., B.Sc.; at 6 p.m., on Mondays, beginning January 17th, 1916. The course is divided into two parts as follows :

**PART I.—THE SPHERE OF VOCATIONAL ORGANISATION IN THE CONTROL AND DIRECTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.** six lectures by Mrs. WEBB, beginning 17th January. Fee, 10s. 6d.—**SYLLABUS:** The part played by Vocational Organisation prior to the Nineteenth Century.—The present Organisation of the Medical Profession.—Of the Teaching Profession.—Of the Engineering Profession.—Of the Architectural Profession.—Of the Profession of Public Accountancy and Audit.—Of the manual workers in their Trade Unions.—The problems and possibilities of Vocational Organisation.

**PART II.—THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATION, WITH SPECIAL APPLICATION TO THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION IN ENGLAND AND WALES,** four lectures by Dr. HAYWARD, beginning 28th February. Fee, 7s. 6d.—By request of Dr. HAYWARD, teachers wishing to attend his lectures will be admitted free. Previous application for a ticket of admission must be made to the Secretary.—**SYLLABUS:** Ambiguous and anomalous position of the teaching profession.—Control by (1) Clergy, (2) Bureaucracy.—Possibilities of control from within.—The vices and virtues of professionalism.—Appointment and promotion of teachers.—Standards of efficiency.—Facts and fallacies of "experience," "scholarship," etc.

The inclusive fee for the course is 12s. 6d.

#### Arts connected with Building : Carpenters' Hall Lectures.

A course of ten lectures has been arranged by the Worshipful Company of Carpenters to be given in the Hall of the Company on Wednesday evenings from February to April. The syllabus is as follows :

Feb. 2.—"Bridges, Ancient and Modern," by Mr. Harry Redfern [F.J.]

Feb. 9.—"Sculptures of Reims Cathedral," by Mr. Arthur Gardiner, F.S.A.

Feb. 16.—"Some Movements in Modern Art," by Mr. Wm. Strang, LL.D., A.R.A.

Feb. 23.—"The English Roof," by Mr. Arthur Keen [F.J.]

March 1.—"The Work of Alfred Stevens," by Mr. D. S. MacColl, LL.D.

March 8.—"The Effect of War on Art," by Mr. W. Robert Colton, A.R.A.

March 15.—"Seals," by Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé.

March 22.—"Landscape Painting," by Mr. H. Hughes-Stanton, A.R.A.

March 29.—"Indian Building, Ancient and Modern," by Sir Krishna G. Gupta, K.C.S.I.

April 5.—"British Forestry before and after the War," by Mr. Wm. Dawson, B.Sc.

The lectures are free by ticket to be obtained from the Clerk to the Company.

### Art and War Memorials.

The Lord Mayor has consented, at the request of the Civic Arts Association [see JOURNAL, 16th October, p. 527], to preside over a meeting at the Mansion House on 28th January to insist upon the importance of some consideration or regulation of war memorials if fitting excellence of work and design is to be secured. Sir Thomas Brock, interviewed by a *Times* representative, and reminded that monuments to individuals were being erected probably in many cases by relatives entirely lacking in artistic perception, questioned how far any guidance would be of much service in such cases.

If this generation (he said) is one of little artistic perception—a view I cannot accept—surely it is better that the fact should be reflected in its nakedness than that we should make any attempt to conceal it. It is better that the generation should go down to posterity in its real colours than wearing a guise to which it is not entitled. Still, that is not the whole point. Whatever may be said of a widespread lack of artistic perception, the fact remains that among our artists and craftsmen there is very real power, both inventive and executive. There are men among our students and workers—architects, sculptors, metal workers, artists and craftsmen of all kinds—quite capable of giving a noble and artistic turn to the outburst of feeling which rightly desires to express itself in material memorials. The training of our art schools in recent years has been directed to bringing out not merely the imitative and executive, but the imaginative, the inventive capacity. So the students have responded, and it is the sober truth to say that to-day there is such a body of artistic ability available as has not been the case for some generations before, and all the monuments and memorials—unprecedented as they will be in number and importance—called for by this War could be sure of sound and competent workmanship, of worthy design, and of a noble and artistic expression. There is no need for any repetition of the monumental horrors of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. If this tradition is perpetuated it will be the fault of the public, not of the artists available. For the public duty is that of selection. If they will be guided by those who know and understand, then the monumental record of the War will be—like those of earlier wars—a permanent enrichment of the art treasures of the country; the nobility of individual and common sacrifice will be reflected in its memorials. But if, on the other hand, individuals, ignorant of art and of its present possibilities, place their orders and give their instructions without discrimination or regard for the principles of art, then the result will be a crop of memorials which will suggest, and rightly, to later ages that this generation—whatever may have been the power of expression resident in its artists—was in the main deficient in the power of appreciation.

Sir Thomas saw the best chance of averting such a mistake in connexion with the public memorials, commemorative of bodies of men, school, college, regimental, town, city, or county monuments. These would usually be in the hands of committees to arrange, and it might be supposed that they would be composed, in part, of men and women who, if not artists, might yet insist upon the artist's advice and direction. In all such cases, he said, let the members of the committee fortify themselves by reference to the best examples of monumental art; let

them look to the best and most fitting designers and craftsmen, and they need have no fear of the result. If the country but knows enough to demand the right thing and go to the right men, the men are there. The artists of to-day are capable of making of the national desire to express in monumental records the spirit of this war and its devotion and sacrifice, such an aggregation of works of art as the generation shall have no cause to regret, and as shall not need to fear—in its honesty of purpose and its executive finish—being set alongside the memorials of the past. If anyone fails, it will be the public, and not the artists.

Professor W. R. Lethaby [F.], giving his views on the subject to a *Daily Graphic* representative, said :

This is a movement which should go forward very gently and slowly, and should attempt nothing revolutionary. There are a great many people who the moment the word "art" is mentioned regard it as something altogether dissociated from everyday life. The word has a very big A, and is, they think, entirely to do with picture-galleries, and in some degree with cold classical things which can have nothing to do with domestic life. That is a misconception which should be removed at all costs. Call it "tidiness" or "order," and you get the real appreciation of the word. London, and indeed most great towns, want tidying up and making more orderly. In doing that you beautify them, make them more artistic and more congenial to the best work, the best health, and the happiness of all. There are two cities which occur to me. Aberdeen and Edinburgh are more orderly and tidy than London.

### The Architectural Association and the Royal Architectural Museum : Change of Premises.

The following statement, signed by the President of the Architectural Association, has been issued to members of the Association :—

For some years past the question of premises has been prominently before the Council, owing to the increasing activities of the Association and the growth of the School. The present accommodation is neither adequate nor suitable in normal times, and with a view to a change in the near future the Council acquired the leases of Nos. 35, 37, and 39, Great Smith Street as a preliminary step. This was done with the concurrence of the Advisory Council of the Association, with whom all important matters affecting the welfare of the Association are discussed.

The outbreak of war last year compelled the Council to postpone any further steps towards the acquisition of new premises or the enlargement of the existing building, and the matter has been in abeyance until recently, when an offer was made for the premises in Tufton Street by the National Lending Library for the Blind.

The Council, feeling that this offer was too important to be allowed to pass, consulted the Advisory Council, put the whole matter before them, and informed them fully of the policy pursued in the past and the aims of the Association for the future. The result of the conference was that the Council accepted the offer made by the National Lending Library for the Blind, and has made arrangements for the Association to occupy No. 37, Great Smith Street as temporary premises until the conclusion of the war.

The change of premises will not interfere with the activities of the Association, and the School will be carried on as heretofore.

The question then came before the Council of the best method of dealing with the contents of the Royal Architectural Museum, which occupies nearly one half of the available space in the building. It has long been a matter of regret that the housing of this very valuable collection of casts has left so much to be desired in the way of suitable space and good lighting, notwithstanding the fact that the Association has spent some hundreds of pounds on its rearrangement and classification.

In recent years the number of visitors has been so small that the cost of the upkeep, which falls on the Association, has not been justified. The Council has therefore come to the conclusion, with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Association, that the wishes of the early promoters of the Museum could best be met by offering the casts to the Royal Victoria and Albert Museum, retaining a few that are necessary for the School. The offer has been accepted, and the casts are now the property of the nation, and the authorities have promised that every facility will be given to students who desire access to them.

These changes have doubtless been made in the best interests of the Association, and after the most careful thought has been given to the matter. The most important result of the change is a very large annual saving in rent and other standing charges, which will go far to meet the heavy losses sustained by the Association owing to the War.

It is hoped that the action of the Council will meet with the approval of all members of the Association. With this end in view a Special General Meeting is to be held on 10th January, 1916, when fuller details of the matters referred to in this letter will be put before the members.

#### A German Report on the Damage to Architectural Monuments in Belgium.

We print from the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* a translation of a Report which appeared in December 1914 in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* upon the Destruction of Architectural Monuments in Belgium. The Report is the result of a special investigation made by Professor D. Clemen, who, it is understood, is Chairman of the Commission on Historic Monuments of the Rhine Provinces.

The general conclusion of the statement is, "that nowhere on Belgian ground have irreplaceable architectural works been lost; that not a single one of the great monuments of Flemish or Brabant art has been wrecked, and that in all the monuments which have suffered from the war, the substance of the structure has been preserved. In not a single case will insuperable difficulties prevent a complete restoration, either from a technical or historical point of view."

The Report goes on to say, in substance, "that in so far as concerns monuments damaged up to the month of November, temporary roofs had already been provided in many cases, windows boarded up, walls repaired and damaged vaults braced." The writer says that "in only a very small part of the Belgian area did these destructions occur: along the Maas [Meuse], the road from Liège to Brussels, the battlefield around Antwerp, and the line of retreat of the Allies going west. In all the rest of Belgium, so far as it is occupied by us, no important public monument has been seriously damaged up to the present. Among the Belgian towns, Louvain, Malines, Spier, and Dinant have relatively suffered most. In Louvain the conflagration which devastated the narrow stretch from the centre of the town to the station and which contained barely a sixth part of the whole town, did attack the Gothic St. Peter's Church. The fire consumed the roofs over the nave and the

transept, as well as over the side aisles. The vaults however survived, only in the apse the caps and the corbels are quite destroyed. The wooden, octagonal, slated Baroque spire, which held the carillon, of course came down. The walls of the principal tower, however, which lost its spire in 1606, are untouched. The fire made its way to the southern cross-arm and there wrecked the Renaissance screen, as well as the Baroque altar at the east side. Under the direction of the capable architect Piscadow, of Louvain, a solid and strong temporary flat roof is being built over the whole building.

"The City Hall of Louvain, the work of Matthaus de Layens, and the richest, though not as a composition the most admirable, creation among the late Gothic City Hall buildings of Belgium, was entirely preserved through the devoted care of the Commander of the German troops, who blew up the neighbouring houses on the west side. The greatest loss of all Belgium is the destruction by fire of the University Library of Louvain, which could not be saved as soon as the fire once attacked the neighbouring houses. No provision had been made to guard the stack-room, where large windows faced the flames of the neighbouring houses. The walls of the Gothic basement which belongs to the Cloth Hall of the year 1317, with the charming Gothic interlaced architecture over the big portals of the ground floor, have remained intact, as has the Baroque upper storey, with the two gables of 1680. Lost of course, too, is the woodwork of the Baroque staircase and the Baroque interiors of the big book halls with their treasures of books and manuscripts.

"In Malines, the bombardment of Belgians, as well as of Germans, has done much damage to the two main Gothic churches, the Metropolitan Church of St. Romuald and St. Mary's Church on the other side of the Dyle. The mighty, unfinished west tower of St. Romuald, 97 metres high, shows many signs of shrapnel shots. On the south side, the church was struck by bombs, which did a certain amount of damage. . . . The windows of this church, as well as those of the near-by buildings, were broken through the enormous air-pressure resulting from the bombardment, though fortunately this damage is in the main confined to modern painted glass. The oldest of this is dated 1854.

"In St. Mary's Church there were both on the north and south side sundry evidences of shrapnel shots, as well as the effects of a bomb, though the damage in both churches is loca and has resulted in no disturbance which would indicate that they have affected the solidity of the construction. The necessary provisional safety measures have already been started.

"On the Gothic Town Hall of the 14th century, the front was slightly damaged by two shots. On the near-by picturesque 'Scheppenhuis' of the year 1374, a shot has taken away one of the corner towers of the rear. Fortunately, its exact counterpart remains as an indication to help in the restoration.

"In Lierre, which suffered a great deal during the fighting around Antwerp, the Gothic church of St. Gommarius was damaged comparatively slightly. It is apparent that it was struck from both sides, and it shows evidence of a number of shrapnel shots. The tower, which was under fire because it was a signal station, shows a big hole on the upper storey on the north-west side. On the west front a bomb has unquestionably passed through the rear window. . . . In this same church it appears that the 15th and 16th century glass was damaged more by the air-pressure than by the shots themselves, but provisional measures are being taken to preserve all possible material for future restoration.

"The Jesuit church, a large Baroque construction, with its nave and transept, lost its roof by fire. The organ loft, high altar, and right-hand side altar are damaged, but the vaults held out and are being protected with temporary roofs. The City Hall, with its belfry, has been entirely preserved, as well as the Gothic houses behind the City Hall. . . .

"In Dinant the hard blue-gray freestone of the handsome St. Mary's has stood the fire successfully. Fire destroyed the roof entirely and with it the top of the high turnip-shaped main tower. The vaults everywhere are structurally sound. From the roof of the sacristy attached to the north side, the fire reached the organ through a window on the north transept

and destroyed it. Through the heat the north and west side windows were, in the main, also destroyed. Here, too, protective measures have been taken. Services have been resumed in the church.

"The rest of the damage to monuments of northern Belgium is of a less serious nature. In Derdecombe, which was bombed not less than nine times, and coincidentally occupied alternately by Germans and Belgians, St. Mary's Church, with its tower, completed only in 1912, was considerably marred by shrapnel. The Town Hall, built on a foundation of 1336, reconstructed in 1740, and restored as a Gothic structure in the latter half of the 19th century, was completely burned out, yet the strong walls and the gables stand upright, and will permit of the reconstruction of the roof. In Aerschot . . . as in Lierre, the precious late Gothic 'Lettner' is entirely unharmed. In Alstot the gigantic late St. Martin's shows many traces of shrapnel and two holes made by shells in the ambulatory; but all this damage is easily repaired.

"In addition to this, especially in the broad environs of Antwerp and on the front of the battle line of West Flanders, a series of ecclesiastical buildings has suffered more or less damage, but these are not monuments of any important value from the point of view of art history. . . .

"This is the most evident damage to the national monuments of Belgium so far recorded—in no case total nor irreparable losses. This list of losses should be compared with those buildings which have been preserved. In Louvain, the churches of St. Michael, St. Jacob, St. Gertrude; in Malines, the many ecclesiastical monuments, the whole treasure of the late Gothic and the early Renaissance work; the Cloth Halls, the former palace of Margaret of Austria, the houses on the quays, but, above all, the monuments of the capital of Brussels, are untouched, which is also true of the three large art centres of Ghent, Bruges, and Tournai, all the monuments of Liège and, above all, of Antwerp, where only the southern transept window was hit by a spent shell, . . . while the high tower, though an observation post, was carefully avoided in the shooting. Untouched in Brussels are St. Gudule and all the buildings on the Grande Place; in Ghent, St. Bavon, St. Nicolas, St. Michel, the Chateau of the Counts; in Bruges, Notre Dame and St. Sauveur, St. John's Hospital, the Market House and Town Hall; in Tournai, the Cathedral and St. Quentin; in Liege, St. Croix, St. Paul, St. Jacques, St. Martin; in Antwerp, besides the Cathedral, the Jesuit church and St. Jacob, the Town Halls in Courtrai, in Hal, in Loignies and Nivelles in Oudenarde and Leau, in Tirlemont and St. Trond.

"The new civil government of Belgium, in connection with the general government, looks upon it as a matter of honour to save and protect all this treasure, and it has created, even between battles, an organization to protect the movable and fixed monuments. The circle of German art-lovers who are worried about the condition of these monuments may rest assured that even in the midst of the horrors of war, and even in the short time at our disposal, such precious art possessions are safe in the hands of the German Government."

#### British School at Rome.

The following notice has been issued from the Office of the British School at Rome:—

By a previous notice dated 17th December, 1914, the Open Examinations for the Rome Scholarships in Architecture, Sculpture, and Decorative Painting, and for the Henry Jarvis Studentship in Architecture, due to be held in 1915, were postponed for one year. Notice is hereby given that the said Examinations are further postponed. When it is resolved to resume the holding of the said Examinations notice will be given of such resolution and of the date by which works for the said Examinations are to be submitted. Any candidate who would have been qualified in respect of age to compete in the said Examinations before their original postponement shall be deemed to be qualified in respect of age to compete in the said Examinations when the holding of the said Examinations shall be resumed.

#### British School at Athens: 'Roll of Honour.'

The recently issued Report of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens mentions that it is proposed to issue a full list of men connected with the School who are serving their country, or who have already served it to the end. One of the latest losses is Captain William Loring, a former Secretary of the School, whose death brings to a close a life of many and honourable activities characterised throughout by vitality, sincerity and good workmanship. At the School he had been Craven Student, excavator at Megalopolis, and Secretary for six years. In the educational world he had been successively Examiner in the Education Department, Director of Education in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Warden of the Goldsmiths' College in the University of London. As a soldier he was trooper and corporal in the Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieutenant and Captain in the 2nd Scottish Horse. In South Africa he was severely wounded at Moedwill, being twice mentioned in dispatches, and receiving the D.S.M. In the present war, after serving in various parts of the Kingdom in home defence, he was wounded at Gallipoli, and died on board a hospital ship on the 24th October. Another Student who has fallen in the war is Mr. G. L. Cheesman, formerly Fellow and Lecturer of New College, Oxford, and Student of the School in 1908-9.

#### The Church of the Forty Saints, Onchesmos.

The Managing Committee of the British School at Athens report that Mr. F. W. Hasluck, Librarian and Assistant Director of the School, has brought to their notice as a possible subject for future students, especially architectural, of the Athens and Rome Schools, the important ruins at SS. Quaranta (Onchesmos). In particular the great ruined church of the Forty Saints deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. It is of very large dimensions (about 28 by 13 m.) and externally rectangular in plan; the walls stand to the springs of the main vaults. The internal plan is, in all probability, unique, the aisles being replaced by three hemicycles on either side. There are traces of a baptistery adjoining the church on the north side, and there is said to be a large crypt. The church bears all the characteristics of late Roman (rather than Byzantine) buildings, a fact which coincides with the date rendered probable by other considerations—the age of Justinian. Besides this church, the ruins at SS. Quaranta include a fort and a small walled town, with churches and other buildings still standing within it, all being of about the same date as the great church. The inn at SS. Quaranta is good, and communication with Corfu (two hours) frequent.

#### Remission of Subscriptions.

The Council have decided to remit the subscriptions and contributions due on the 1st January 1916 of all Members and Licentiates serving with the Forces who make a written application for such remission before the 1st July 1916.

**The Society of Dilettanti's "Antiquities of Ionia."**

The Society of Dilettanti have placed at the disposal of members of the R.I.B.A. 50 copies, at two guineas each net, of the new volume shortly to be issued of *Antiquities of Ionia*, a notice of which appeared in the JOURNAL for 4th December last. The ordinary publishing price is four guineas net. Members desiring to avail themselves of this offer should send in their applications to Mr. George A. Macmillan, Hon. Secretary of the Society of Dilettanti, St. Martin's Street, London, W.C., *at the very latest* by the 31st January 1916.

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**OBITUARY.**

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**The late John Ely [F.]**

The death occurred in Manchester on 3rd December of Mr. John Ely, aged 67 years, a Fellow of the Institute, President of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts, and one of the oldest surviving Fellows of the Manchester Society of Architects.

Although born in the South of England—being the third son of the late George E. Ely, M.D., of Rochester—he was educated at Silcoates School, Wakefield, and from that time onward made his permanent home in the North.

At an early age he developed a keen interest in sketching and in the study of architecture, which led to his being articled, in 1865, to Messrs. Paull and Ayliffe, a firm of Manchester architects. Upon the completion of his articles, and after some further experience, he entered into partnership with the late Mr. Edward Salmons [F.], and, until the dissolution of that partnership in 1886, was associated in conducting a large and varied practice, more especially in connection with the design and erection of numerous country houses of an extensive nature in Cheshire and elsewhere—a class of work in which he continued to have the opportunity of exhibiting his skill throughout his thirty years of independent practice.

In all the details connected with domestic building Mr. Ely took the greatest interest, and more especially those necessitating archaeological research as affecting the restoration of mediæval buildings. As is well known to those who succeed him in his business, and others now in practice who passed through his office, no detail was considered too insignificant to engage his painstaking attention, and his mastery over the pencil in illustrating his intentions was to them a constant source of admiration and envy.

Opportunity is not given to every man to specialise in the work that he loves best, but Mr. Ely was fortunate in that, on the Ashby Folville Manor Estate, in Leicestershire, he was entrusted by the owner, Mr. H. H. Smith-Carington—himself an archaeologist—with work involving the restoration of and considerable extensions to the Manor House with its ancient Columbarium and Tythe barn, and with the erection, or alteration, of numerous farm buildings, lodges, cottages,

shire-horse stud farm, village hall, bridges, and other work in the village and its vicinity.

At Rothley Temple, another estate in Leicestershire, belonging to Mr. Frederick Merttens, he also found work of the same congenial nature. Of interest as being the birthplace of Lord Macaulay, the house and domestic chapel are associated with the Knights-Templars and the Knights-Hospitallers, by whom the manor was held until the suppression of religious houses. Here also the work consisted of considerable extensions, together with stabling and lodges, cottages and village hall.

Of new country-house work around Manchester and in Yorkshire he had a fair share, and he carried out several large warehouses and blocks of office buildings in Manchester, together with work for Messrs. J. Crosley and Sons, at Dean Clough Mills, Halifax, where he recently designed a new Board room and private offices.

Although in his domestic work Mr. Ely designed chiefly in the Elizabethan and Early Renaissance styles, he always retained his early love for Gothic architecture. Ecclesiastical work, therefore, had also a great charm for him, and the several church alterations which he carried out were the result of careful study of old examples. When the Church of St. Chrysostom, Manchester, with which he had been associated for many years, was destroyed by fire in 1904, and the work of restoration was placed in Mr. Ely's hands, his chief aim was to carry out the rebuilding as much as possible in accordance with the original design of his old friend, Mr. George Redmayne, who had retired from practice some years earlier and who added his request to that of the rector and parishioners that Mr. Ely should undertake the work. The restoration of the ancient Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Ashby Folville, extending over a number of years, and only finally completed in 1913, was undertaken and carried out with his usual scrupulous regard for ancient monuments.

Apart from acting as assessor on several occasions, competitions never appealed to Mr. Ely, although he went in for several, and, as a result, carried out the St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, and large extensions at the Salford Royal Hospital, making a special study of this, as of every class of work that he undertook.

For a man so intimately associated with artistic and architectural societies, Mr. Ely did not appear much in public life, but a colleague, writing recently, referred to his death as a "distinct loss to local art," and very truly described him as "a man of gentle refinement and the very pink of modest courtesy, whose services in the domain which he loved so well, were none the less valuable because they were unobtrusive."

Elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1888, he also served as a Member of the Council. He joined the Manchester Society of Architects in 1878 and acted as Hon. Secretary from 1883 to 1891. After acting as Vice-President and serving on the Council for a number

of years, he was President from 1896 to 1898. As a Member of the Board of Examiners and of various committees he took a great interest in the education of Students and also in matters relating to professional practice.

He was a Student of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts for some years, and was elected a Member in 1899, and, after holding the position of Vice-President for some time, was elected President nearly two years ago, in succession to the late Mr. Clarence Waite.

On the day of his funeral at Stoke Newington, a numerous company of his friends and colleagues attended a Memorial Service held at St. Chrysostom's Church, Manchester, of which he was one of the oldest attendants.—PHILIP BARKER [A.].

#### The late John Walton Taylor [F.]

Mr. John Walton Taylor [F.], of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a member of the Council of the Northern Architectural Association, died on 3rd December last at Silloth, where he had been staying in the hopes of making a complete recovery from a serious illness. Unfortunately he had another attack which proved to be fatal. The deceased gentleman had led a busy and active life in the city of his adoption until within one year of his death, and he was held in high esteem, not only by his brother architects, but by others with whom he came in contact.

Born at Bishop Auckland on 3rd May 1854, Mr. Taylor received his early architectural training there, after which he completed his studies while engaged in offices at Newcastle and Shrewsbury. Returning to Newcastle in the year 1881, he commenced to practise on his own account, and through his ability and painstaking method—the latter one of his chief characteristics—he established a large and important connection in the district. At one time engaged in the development of large building estates, he in more recent years designed many buildings of a public and commercial character in some of the principal thoroughfares of Newcastle. Of the former class the premises of the Young Men's Christian Association were erected from his designs, on a commanding site in the centre of the city, and stand as a monument of his ability and skill. In addition to these, a large number of Wesleyan Churches and halls were erected from his designs in the North of England. In recent years his elder son, Mr. Lawrence Walton Taylor, has been associated with his father as partner.

Mr. Taylor was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute in 1892, and a member of the Northern Architectural Association in 1891. In addition, he was a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution. He was at all times keenly interested in the affairs of his profession, and for upwards of twenty years served on the Council of the Northern Association. Elected to the position of President during the years 1903-4, he filled that office with conspicuous ability.

A member of the Society of Friends, his earthly remains were interred at St. Andrew's Cemetery, Newcastle, on December 6th, in the presence of his

widow and family and a large gathering of mourners, which included many members of the architectural profession.—C. S. ERRINGTON [A.]

#### The late Thomas Markby, Solicitor to the Institute.

Mr. Thomas Markby, of the firm of Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., Solicitors to the Institute, died on 26th December at the age of fifty-four. His father, Mr. Henry Markby, of the same firm, and at one time President of the Incorporated Law Society, acted as the Institute's legal adviser for many years, and on his death in 1897, Mr. Thomas Markby took charge of the legal business of the Institute. Mr. Markby is the third member of the firm who has passed away within a few months. Last March Mr. R. A. Wigram, a comparatively young man, died after an illness of only four days; and in September last, Captain Bertram Stewart, a junior member of the firm, was killed in action in France. It will be remembered that the latter was arrested on a charge of espionage in Germany before the War broke out, and was for some time imprisoned in that country. At Mr. Markby's funeral, the Institute was represented by the Hon Secretary and the Secretary.

## NOTICES.

#### Election of Members.

In accordance with the provisions of By-law 8, the names and addresses of the following Applicants for Candidature are published herewith for the information of Fellows and Associates. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to *The Secretary R.I.B.A.* for submission to the Council prior to Monday, the 31st January. The day of election is the Business Meeting to be held Monday, 28th February next.

#### As FELLOWS (4).

**FAIRWEATHER**: JOHN [Associate, 1894]; 136 Wellington Street, Glasgow; and Glengarry, Stepps, near Glasgow.  
**GLANFIELD**: ERNEST BUDGE [Associate, 1911]; 72 Oxford Street, W.; and 12 Shalimar Gardens, Acton, W.  
**HINDE**: EDWARD PERCY [Associate, 1888]; President, Liverpool Architectural Society; 9 North John Street, Liverpool; and 15 Inglemer Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.  
**WATKINS**: HARRY GARNHAM [Associate, 1895]; Vice-President, Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society; Prudential Buildings, and 14 Newstead Grove, Nottingham.

#### As ASSOCIATE (1).

**WARDROP**: JAMES HASTIE [Special Examination, June 1915]; Middle Street, Arcot Vale, Melbourne, Australia; and 8 Mecklenburgh Street, London, W.C.

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